

VOL. XLII

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NO. 50

GOOD ROADS BOND

ISSUE IS FAVORABLE

By Conference Called by Governor Harvey

TO WORK OUT DETAILS

Committee Appointed to Prepare Plan to Be Submitted to Legislature

Columbia, Dec. 11.—The good roads conference recently called by Governor Harvey, meeting here today, decided to ask the General Assembly to submit a bond issue to the people of the State, and preliminary to that, selected a committee to decide on the system, the amount of the issue and other details to be embraced in a bill it is prepared to report back to the conference at a later date.

The committee, one member from each congressional district, with A. B. Langley of Columbia, a member of the State Highway Commission, as ex officio chairman, is as follows: First District, W. W. Smoak of Walterboro; Second, Capt. W. D. Black of Williston; Third, E. P. McCravy of Easley; Fourth, B. H. Peace of Greenville; Fifth, Col. T. B. Spratt of Fort Mill; Sixth, Col. D. A. Spivey of Columbia; Seventh, Claud N. Sapp of Columbia.

The conference was unanimous in the opinion that there should be a bond issue submitted to the people, but there was some doubt as to the feasibility of naming the amount, issues of all the way from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000 being suggested during the meeting. However, the amount was left to the committee, as was the composition of the road. It was the consensus that, preliminary to any election on bonds, which, to be successful, must have a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, it will be necessary for the people to know just what roads the State system will embrace; and, further, it seemed to be the opinion that the expenditure of funds from the issue must be divorced entirely from politics, and to that end, it was suggested that the bill provide a commission of prominent and patriotic business men of the State under whose direction the proceeds be disbursed.

Representative Body Present

The conference was one of the many such gatherings held at Columbia in recent years, and bespoke the intense interest the people are taking in the matter of permanent, improved highways. There were approximately 150 of the leading business and professional men and women of the State present from every county and practically all the cities.

A. B. Langley of Columbia, a member of the State Highway Commission, was elected chairman of the conference, and Ben M. Sawyer, executive secretary of the State Budget Commission, was its secretary. The conference did not adjourn sine die, but merely took a recess for some future date, to be reassembled at the call of the chairman, when the committee has canvassed the situation and prepared its bill. This other meeting will be at some date prior to the meeting of the next General Assembly, which convenes January 10th.

Governor Harvey, in assembling the meeting, gave a brief reason for the call, stating that while South Carolina is in a serious financial condition, yet the condition of its permanent highways also is a matter of serious moment. He thought a conference such as this would do much in the way of a recommendation to the Legislature of some concrete plan of road building and maintenance, and he asked that there be no pride of opinion, but that out of the welter of ideas a proposal of real merit be evolved for legislative consideration.

When the Executive suggested that a chairman be elected from among the personnel of the gathering, Claud N. Sapp, of Columbia, suggested the name of Mr. Langley, whereupon, Governor Harvey, telling of his strong personal liking for the nominee and his high character and ability, suggested that the State Highway Department, as far as possible, be divorced from the conference, so that the idea would not get abroad that the gathering was under the dominance of the department and for the purpose of strengthening it. However, Mr. Langley was elected by acclamation.

Upon taking the chair, the chairman said that, when the matter of the chairmanship was first broached to him, he thought his connection with the highway department might cause criticism, but he was dissuaded from his view.

Mr. Langley's Views

Mr. Langley said that two great things were to be considered, first, in a correct system—adequate mileage and adequate construction—and, after that, proper maintenance comes up. The matter of a sufficient fund for road maintenance now confronts the conference and the State, he said. Among the things he suggested considering were the setting aside of a sufficient fund from the automobile license tax for maintenance, to be apportioned according to needs and the passage of a law requiring the railroads to pay 50 per centum of the cost of eliminating grade crossings.

HONOR ROLL FOR BAGGETT SCHOOL

1st. grade—Josephine Tucker 92; Tom Rhodas 91; Maria Hodge 90. Adv. 1st. grade—Ishmael Hodge 96; Susie Ridgeway 95; Persney Tucker 95; Ruby Ridgeway 94; Junius Haley 90. 2nd. grade—Julia Rhodas 96. 5th. grade—Pearl Baggett 92; Mattie Haley 90.

WILL ENTERTAIN

The Clarendon Chapter of Winthrop Daughters will be entertained by Mrs. J. E. Arant and Miss Tora Bagnal at the residence of the former on Saturday afternoon, December 16th, at 4 o'clock. All graduates and former students of Winthrop College are cordially invited to be present on this occasion.

The following program will be rendered: Prayer, Mrs. R. R. Jenkinson. Music.

Toast, "Our Alma Mater," Miss Marie Dunlap.

Reading, "The Future Winthrop," Mrs. D. C. Plowden.

Music. Messages from Winthrop, Miss Rosa Ervin.

Gleaner's News, Mrs. W. R. Gray. Music.

History of Clarendon County, Mrs. V. T. Lesesne, Jr.

Music. Business Meeting.

U. D. C. MEETS

The December meeting of the U. D. C. will be held at the home of Mrs. G. L. Dickson, Wednesday afternoon, December 20th at 3:30 o'clock, with Mrs. S. O. O'Bryan and Mrs. F. C. Thomas assisting hostesses. The following is the program:

Roll Call answered with names of South Carolina orators.

Paper—"Historic Homes of South Carolina," Mrs. J. F. Bradham.

Selection from South Carolina Authors, Mrs. A. T. Helms.

Music. Report of delegate to State Convention. Song.

Rabin I. McDavid, of Greenville, suggested that there were two great theories of road building.

One the count unit plan and the other a system of roads with the State as a unit. The time had come, he thought, for the State to lend its credit for the building of highways, and, with that idea in view, he made a motion that the conference go on record as favoring a State bond issue for road purposes. J. A. Banks, of Still Matthews, amending the foregoing to specify a State-wide system of hard-surfaced roads connecting each of the county seats.

Mr. Banks told of the plan which was carefully worked out in the General Assembly three years ago for a State-wide system, the funds to be derived from a bond issue of between twenty-five and thirty million dollars, and the system was carefully marked out on a blue print, the highways connecting each of the county seats. The plan failed for the reason that there was such a multitude of ideas in the General Assembly that the body could not get down to a workable basis. He was satisfied that, if the people thoroughly understood what the bond issue meant, in the decrease in wear and tear on cars and the saving of gasoline during a year, that they would gladly vote for it; provided, they are shown just where the roads are to be built and what benefits they are to derive from them.

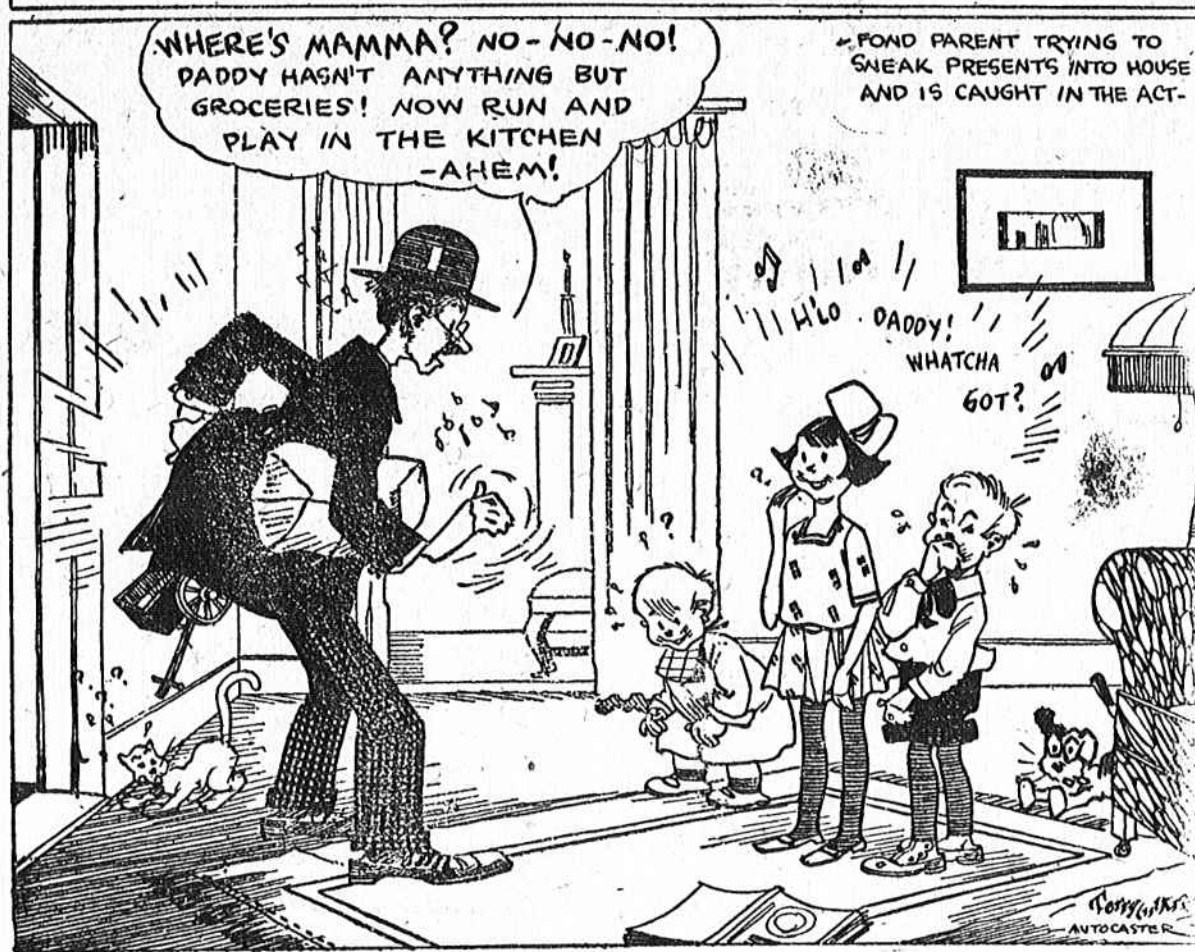
L. D. Jennings, of Sumter, thought that it would not be wise to start with a bond issue of less than \$50,000,000 and the State plan to such that every county seat in South Carolina would be connected with a hard-surfaced system of roads. He thought that there should be a careful survey of the State showing just where the roads are to be built, the material from which they are to be constructed and that each county be paid for work already done by it in the State system based on the price of the work at the flotation of the bond issue.

Would Save Money

Mr. Jennings said that a hard-surfaced system of roads would save the people untold millions of dollars each year, and the issue could soon be paid for. He said that the automobiles of the State consume \$17,000,000 worth of gasoline each year, that approximately \$50,000,000 is paid every two years for new cars and that the wear and tear on them each year aggregates \$10,000,000. Estimating that the gasoline consumption would be reduced one-third, that the life of a car would be increased from two to six years and that its wear and tear would be decreased two-thirds by a system of hard-surfaced roads, Mr. Jennings claimed that approximately \$40,000,000 annually would be saved to the 100,000 automobile owners in the State, estimating each car to be worth an average of \$1,000 and the repair bill on it to be \$100 annually. Assuming, however, that hard-surfaced roads connected only the county seats, he said, and that the automobile owner traveled on them only one-third of his mileage, then the saving would be at least \$10,000,000 a year, enough to take up the \$50,000,000 bond issue in six years, and pay its interest.

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A Christmas Tragedy—F'r Pop



Boll Weevil Poisoning Problem Persists

David R. Coker Surveys Results Obtained in Control of The Cotton Pest by Various Methods and Submits Certain Conclusions That He Has Reached.

To the Editor of The State:

Your editorial of December 4 seems to call for some further information from me as to the success of the calcium arsenate-molasses method of weevil control.

Let me say first, however, a few words as to my whole attitude on the subject of weevil control: For more than a dozen years I have been studying the subject, have been breeding varieties that might be expected to successfully meet the weevil and have been endeavoring to work out methods of farm practice which might prove successful under weevil conditions. I carefully watched the government work on weevil control and when he arrived in force last spring put these methods into operation on the majority of our cotton areas. We also in limited way tested the molasses-calcium arsenate method, of which we had heard good reports.

Our experiments with the justifying method were comparative failures, as these fields became heavily infested with a small yellow plant louse following the dusting and these lice severely damaged the cotton. No damage infestation followed the molasses method and good results were obtained where it was used. This season we again treated one field with the dusting method and observed the same result of heavy plant louse infestation, which we checked by an application of sulphur of nicotine.

Notwithstanding our unfortunate experience with the dusting method and that of several other farmers in this section, I freely admit that the dusting method has usually proved to be profitable and that it is apt to save a large proportion of the cotton crop where properly applied.

There are several very serious objections to it, however, and I feel that some method of weevil control must be worked out which will overcome these objections. Until such a method is put before the people there is no hope that weevil control will become general and that any large proportion of the cotton crop can be saved.

Objections to Dusting

The principal objections to the dusting methods, as recommended by those in charge of the weevil control work last spring, are:

1. It does not advocate poisoning of the weevils until they have had an opportunity to reinfect the fields by puncturing the first appearing squares.
2. It requires that the poison be applied under certain conditions of moisture and absence of wind, which conditions are not usually present except at night and are not present every night.
3. More or less expensive machinery is necessary for its application.
4. The government receipt requires the application of large quantities of calcium arsenate variously estimated at 20 to 40 pounds (and under certain conditions much more) per acre. It is estimated that the available supply of calcium arsenate present and prospective will treat not more than 10 per cent. of

the cotton acreage.

5. The expense and difficulty of the government method put it completely out of reach of the average cotton producer.

It seems perfectly evident that if and when the bureau of entomology succeeds in convincing any large proportion of the cotton raisers that their method of control is necessary to successful cotton raising under boll weevil conditions, an immediate scramble for the available supply of calcium arsenate will occur, the price will be lifted sky high, not another acre will or can be treated by their method than was treated the past year, only a comparatively few of the more able planters can secure their share of the material and the whole cotton industry will be worse off than it now is, just to the extent of the advance in price of calcium arsenate.

Calcium Arsenate Supply

The above will not be true if an unlimited supply of calcium arsenate were available, but as the entire available supply was exhausted this year and as there is no likelihood of a great increase in production, the above statements are evidently true.

It has for some months, therefore, seemed to me absolutely necessary that some cheap and simple method of weevil control be devised. Some form of the calcium arsenate and molasses method, I believe, offers this remedy.

I have read the Florida bulletin No. 165 referred to in your editorial and think it recounts one of the most constructive pieces of experimental work ever done. Mr. Smith is a careful experimenter of repute and he has gotten hold of and demonstrated an idea which will almost certainly be of great benefit to the cotton producer. I do not think, however, that Mr. Smith's experiments (or any one else's for that matter) are the last word in weevil control. The finally accepted idea on control will probably embody some of the features of most of the methods now employed.

Experiments which we have conducted here seem to show that Mr. Smith could probably have gotten as good results with the use of far less calcium arsenate per acre in the single application which he made. I hope that next year he will apply after square picking a mixture of calcium arsenate molasses and water, containing not more than one-half pound of calcium arsenate per acre. Our results and those of many other farmers in state show that overwintered weevils can be killed on the young cotton by such an application. Other experiments which we have carried on this year seem to show that very minute amounts of calcium arsenate—as little as one ounce or two ounces per acre in a mixture of molasses and water may effect a high degree of weevil control. We must do further experimenting, however, before making this assertion. Mr. Smith would, I think, also have gotten better results if he had fol-

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MRS. SPROTT WRITES OF W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Dear White Ribboners:

I wish it had been the privilege of each one of you to be with me at the two great W. C. T. U. meetings in Philadelphia—the 11th convention of the World's W. C. T. U. and the 48th convention of the national W. C. T. U. of the United States of America. The utter impossibility of conveying any adequate impression, giving any adequate account of what I saw and heard really oppresses me as I begin this message to you.

Necessarily only the highest points can be touched, and where as a matter of fact every number on the program was a high point the difficulty is to select the highest. The world's convention opened in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Saturday night, November 11, with a reception and banquet. At the initial meeting, it was evident that the attendance broke all records. The really spacious auditorium was packed and hundreds could not get in.

There were addresses of welcome and responses from many of the foreign visitors. The burden of most of the responses was expressions of pleasure that the speakers were in "dry America," and appeals for their own countries. "We are watching the United States—we are depending on your holding fast and making a success of prohibition," was heard again and again, not only at this first informal meeting but throughout the four days of the world's convention. These women were here to learn; they were eager for information; they wanted practical suggestions for their own campaigns, they wanted to see if prohibition was being enforced and with what effect. It was thrilling to see their eager faces, to listen to their enthusiasm, to witness their faith. It gave one a warm feeling around the heart to realize that the little white ribbon bound us all together in a great sisterhood to help "lift the world to the light."

Convention Sermon

At 11 o'clock Sunday morning the convention sermon was preached in the Church of the Holy Trinity by the rector, Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins. For over 30 years this great Episcopal divine has been a staunch friend of temperance, prohibition and the W. C. T. U. The beautiful service, the music, the simple but strong sermon, the spiritual atmosphere, the vast crowd of worshippers, gathered from many lands, made this a memorable Sabbath morning.

The afternoon and evening meetings were held in the Academy of Music. Around the galleries were flags, autumn leaves, pine boughs, and shields in the colors of the various nations federated in the World's W. C. T. U. with the date of its organization.

Sunday afternoon was devoted to a memorial service for the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Henry Somerset, and other world officers who had passed beyond since the last world's convention, and a prayer service. Short addresses were made by Miss Agnes Slack of England, Mrs. McLeod of Australia and Miss Mary J. Campbell of India. (To learn what all of the speakers said at all of these meetings, you must take The Union Signal. If you are not a subscriber, send 15 cents to national headquarters and get the three convention issues). Sunday night it was a pleasure to see again Mrs. Milne of Scotland, who offered prayer. Many of you met her at our state convention.

The features of this evening's program were the addresses of Dr. Cher-

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WILSON TO QUIT

PRACTICE OF LAW

Announcement Made by Bainbridge Colby

RETURN TO POLITICS?

"Turning Energies Once More to Subjects Which Have Long Invited Him."

New York Dec. 12.—Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, announced today that his law partnership with the former president would terminate December 31, at the expiration of their partnership agreement. The announcement was made from the local offices of Wilson & Colby.

Beyond saying that the former president "is turning his energies once more to subject which have long invited him," Mr. Colby made no statement as to Mr. Wilson's plans for the future.

It was announced that Mr. Colby would continue the practice of law in this city.

As a result of the steady gain in Mr. Wilson's health during the last few months," Mr. Colby said, "which has been so gratifying to his friends, he is turning his energies once more to subjects which have long invited him, and the importance of which can not be over estimated."

Termination of the professional relationship with Mr. Wilson was with the keenest regret, he said, adding:

"Mr. Wilson's disciplined power and effectiveness as a lawyer have been a veritable revelation, considering the long interruption of his active work at the bar. He has taken a most active interest in the work of the firm and has shown the same effectiveness that he displayed in every field into which he turned his energies. Our relations are of the most cordial character imaginable, as they have always been."

Washington, Dec. 12.—Bainbridge Colby's announcement of the termination of his law partnership with Woodrow Wilson is no surprise to Washington and is regarded as an added evidence that the former president is again turning his attention to politics, particularly the fortunes of the Democratic party in 1924.

What degree of leadership Mr. Wilson may expect to assume in his party is probably known to himself at this time and it is doubtful that even the few who are numbered among his confidants can venture to speak with any authority on the subject. Since the whole question of the former president's political activities depends largely upon the condition of his health it may be said that his physical condition is virtually the same as it was a year ago and that recent callers report his mind as active as it ever was.

When he left the White House in far worse physical condition than he is today, it was Mr. Wilson's intention to remain apart from politics. But as the recent campaign drew near he yielded to the suggestions of those close about him and took some part by way of writing letters which were introduced into the campaign in various states. At the same time Mr. Wilson renewed his activity in international affairs and began keeping himself closely advised on developments in Europe.

Various conjectures are advanced in political circles as to how prominent a part Mr. Wilson may take in the campaign of 1924. His intentions are undoubtedly known only to himself although it is known that he is being urged to take a prominent part and that his more favorable physical condition is being urged upon him as one reason why he should. The fact that Mr. Wilson has been doing a little better than holding his own physically, however, has led to exaggerated reports that he has been walking about the streets of Washington unassisted and that his disability has almost entirely disappeared. Although it can be stated that the former president's physical condition is better now than it was the day he left the White House he still finds it necessary to place a limitation upon the time he devotes to callers and letter writing, an devote the greater part of his time to rest and recreation.

GAME WARDEN APPOINTMENT

The Clarendon County Legislative Delegation will meet at ten o'clock on Saturday, December 16th, to consider applications to fill the vacancy of Game Warden for Clarendon County.

All applicants will please submit written applications to the undersigned before that date.

The State Game Warden advises that it will be necessary for the County Game Warden to be the owner of an automobile and be able to give his entire time to this work during the hunting season. After the hunting season is over it will not require his entire time. The new appointee will be paid \$75.00 per month at the start and will be thereafter paid in accordance with the amount of the licenses and fines collected by him.

Julian H. Scarborough, State Senator, Summerton, S. C.

Valetta, Malta, Dec. 12.—Mason Mitchell, of New York, American consul at Malta, was shot and wounded today near Baracca. His assailant escaped.